



Price 3d.]

EDINBURGH,

WEDNESDAY, MAY 10. 1786.

THEATRE ROYAL.

Annual High-School Play.

The profits to be applied for finishing the Accommodations of the SCHOOL-HOUSE.

On THURSDAY Evening, May 11. will be presented, A Comedy, (written by Shakespeare), called, 'The

MERCHANT OF VENICE.

Shylock, (the Jew) Mr KEMBLE;

Bassanio, Mr LA MASH;

Gratiano, Mr WILSON;

Lancelot, Mr WOODS;

And Antonio, (the Merchant) Mrs O'REILLY;

Nerissa, Mrs ILIFF;

Jessica, (with a Song) Mrs WILMOT-WELLS;

And Portia, Mrs WILMOT-WELLS.

To which will be added, a Pantomime Entertainment, called,

MOTHER SHIPTON.

For the better Accommodation of the Young Gentlemen,

The Whole of the P.T. will be kept for them.

Tickets to be had, and places for the Boxes taken, of Mr

G. B. at the Office of the Theatre.

On SATURDAY Evening, May 12. will be presented,

FAIR AMERICAN.

Written by Mr P. L. Author of several favourite Dramatic Pieces.

As was performed at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane,

with universal applause.

With New Scenery, Dresses, and Decorations.

Admiral Dreadnought, Mr WILSON;

Colonel Mountford, Mr WOODS;

Carbine, Mr LA MASH;

Summers, Mr BELL;

Boreas, Mr MICHEL;

Fribourg, Mr LE BRUN;

Groom, Mr J. BLAND;

And Old Bale, Mr O'REILLY.

Rachel, Mrs WILMOT-WELLS;

Miss Bale, Mrs HENDERSON;

Miss Kitty Dreadnought, Mrs CHARTERIS;

Mrs Bently, Mrs MOUNTFORT;

Miss Melcombe, Mrs J. BLAND;

And Angel, Mrs ILIFF.

To which will be added, a Pantomime Entertainment, called,

ROBINSON CRUSOE;

On HARLEQUIN FRIDAY.

For the Last Time of performing in this season.

Friday, (in the character of Harlequin) Mr J. BLAND;

Pantaloon, Mr CHARTERIS;

Pierrot, Mr MICHEL;

French Lover, Mr MAYSON;

And Clown, Mr O'REILLY.

In Officer, (with a Sea-Song in character,) by Mr BELL;

Cook, Mr BLAND, Jun.; Invalid, Mr LE BRUN;

And Robinson Crusoe, Mr HALIION.

Principal Witch, Mr SPARKS;

Pantaloon's Wife, Mrs CHARTERIS;

And Columbine, Mrs O'REILLY.

In the course of the Pantomime, the Favourite Song of

FAL-DE-RAL-TIT, by Mr KIPPLING.

With the Original SAVAGE DANCE.

At the REGISTER OFFICE, the COWGATE PORT, and

the PIER OF LEITH.

SOCIETAS REGIA MEDICA EDINENSIS

MEDICIS ERUDITIS.

S. ET O.

DUM jam in eo est, ut, pro more consuetudinis et ex

mandato legum, publici juris reddatur Quæstio, quam pro

anno 1788 proponitur, solvantur: vel illustrantur præmio con-

ceduntur Societas, paucis propositis rationem in ipso limine

indicare haud abs re erit.

Quæ e. sit Scientiarum Indoles, ut auxiliatrices manus sibi

interim porrigant, nihil magis Nobis, de Cælestis Arte Medi-

cinae, curæ fuit, quam ut, quæ indefectis Philosophorum

operæ de cætur in Physicis et Chemicis inventa, ad illustranda

quæ in Oeconomia Animalium obtinentur Phænomena, in auxilium

veniant. Inter ea vero quæ ad vitam animalem sustentandam

secundaria sunt. Acce non aliud majorem momenti est, cujus varias

species harumque proprietates felici adeo industria nuper in-

vestigant Viri Celeberrimi, ut si vel adhuc non profectus certæ

esset quæ de his fortissimis opinionibus, tamen adeo veritati

vicina apparet, ut ad explicandam quondam sit opus.

quæque usque respiratio, infigne momentum adferre possit vi-

dentur.

Quæ cum ita sint, nulli dubitamus quin jucundæ simulque

felices erunt perquisitiones, quas institui jubet Quæstio, his

verbis proposita:

QUID in causa est, cur intercepto Aeris respirabilis ad Pul-

mones aut, primo laqueis, deinde cessat, tendens e

extinguatur Vita Animalium Calidiorum? Quamquam Auxilia

ad excitandum Vim Vitæ hoc ratione, solum, vel per de-

Oratorical Lectures, & English Recitals,

BY A YOUNG LADY,

Just arrived from London.

THE LECTURES will commence on Friday next, the 12th May, at twelve noon; and on Tuesday the 16th, at seven in the evening, in Mary's Chapel, Niddery's Wynd.

Besides her own Compositions will be added, the Beauties of the most distinguished Authors:—Particularly, COLLINS'S ODE ON THE PASSIONS. POPE'S MESSIAH.

SATAN'S ADDRESS TO THE SUN, &c. &c. Admittance Two SHILLINGS.

Tickets to be had at Mrs Lindsay's, opposite the General's Entry, Bristo Street, and at the Exchange and John's Coffee-houses.

Edinburgh College, May 9. 1786.

SCOTS LAW.

THE Professor will begin a COURSE of LECTURES on Thursday next the 11th instant.—That day's meeting will be at two o'clock, when the Class hour in future will be regulated as shall be judged most convenient.

At Dundee, on the 6th and 7th of October 1786, will be opened, an ACADEMY for the Education of Youth.

This Institution is designed to instruct Young Gentlemen in Mathematical Learning, and the several branches of Science with which it is connected. It is also particularly calculated to prepare the Merchant and Seaman for the Business of their respective professions.

The whole course of Study proposed will be conducted in the following order.

CLASS I. ARITHMETIC in all its Parts.

II. BOOK-KEEPING Two courses of both will be given each Session.

III. FIRST CLASS OF MATHEMATICS comprehending the Elements of Euclid, Plane Trigonometry, Practical Geometry, containing the Elements of Mensuration, Surveying, and Gauging.

IV. SECOND CLASS OF MATHEMATICS, comprehending Algebra, Conic Sections, Spherical Trigonometry, Fluxions, and Geography.

V. NAVIGATION Two Courses of it will be given every Session.

VI. NAURAL PHILOSOPHY and ASTRO-NOMY. The application of the latter to Navigation will be particularly explained.

VII. DRAWING and PERSPECTIVE.

VIII. FRENCH.

The Academy is provided with Instruments for explaining the practical parts of Geometry, Navigation, and Astronomy, and with an Apparatus for illustrating the Principles of Natural Philosophy.

Three years are judged necessary to pass through all the above Classes; and, during that time, the Students will be employed in the following manner: The first year they will attend the first Course of Arithmetic, the second of Book-keeping, and the 6th of Mathematics; the second year, the second Class of Mathematics and Navigation; and the third year, Natural Philosophy and Astronomy.

French and Drawing may be attended any of the years most convenient for the Students.

Mr Weir the Rector, Half-a-Guinea to Mr Ivory the Assistant Master, One Guinea for French, and One Guinea for Drawing and Perspective. Book-keeping and Navigation will be taught to such as learn nothing else, at One Guinea and a half each.

Any one of the above-mentioned Classes may be attended independently of the rest. The above-mentioned fees for French and Drawing extend only to such as attend the Mathematical Classes at the same time. The fees paid for them by such as learn nothing else, being, for French Half-a-Guinea the quarter, and for Drawing and Perspective, Half-a-Guinea the quarter.

As the Students in every Class proceed together, it is absolutely necessary that they enter immediately at the beginning of the Session.

Notice to the Heritors of Leith.

THE WHOLE HERITORS of the town and parish of Leith are required to MEET in the Kirk of South Leith, on Tuesday next, the 16th day of May instant, at ten o'clock forenoon, in order to hear the Report of the Committee of Heritors appointed at last General Meeting, for supporting the Poor of Leith. It is particularly requested the Heritors will attend, as matters of great importance will be laid before them, and which, if carried into execution, will affect every Heritor of the parish, and their Tenants. Leith, May 9. 1786.

THE Inhabitants of the Canongate

and Pleasance are desired to meet in the Canongate Church, upon the 12th day of May instant, at 12 o'clock noon, to consider of the mode of equalizing the locality for quartering Soldiers upon the inhabitants at large, conform to the decree of the Magistrates of Canongate, as formerly intimate by advertisement in the month of February last.

Perth, April 29. 1786.

THE Commissioners for Highways

and Bridges within the county of Perth, at their General Meeting here this day, have adjourned their said Meeting to be held at this place upon Friday the 26th of May next; and ordered this public notice to be given.

PAT. MILLER, Depute Clerk.

Turnpike Meeting, at Kinross.

THE Annual General Meeting of the Trustees upon the Turnpike Road between Northferry and Perth, is to be held at Kinross, upon Saturday the 27th of May current; and as business of importance is to come before the meeting, it is expected the gentlemen from the different counties will attend.

NOTICE

TO THE CREDITORS of WILLIAM YOUNG, Distiller at Hartonburn.

THAT, upon the application of the said William Young, and of Patrick Bisset, cooper-smith in Perth, one of his creditors to the extent required by law, the Lord Ellick, Ordinary, officiating on the bills, by interlocutor dated the 8th current, sequestrated the whole real and personal estate of the said William Young, appointed his creditors to meet in the house of Duncan Donaldson, vintner at Kinross Green, on Thursday the 18th current, at 11 o'clock forenoon, in order to chuse an interim factor thereon, and granted commission to the Sheriff Depute or Substitue of Kinross-shire, and failing of them, to any of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for said county, to attend the meeting of creditors, and to receive their grounds of debt, with the oaths required by the statute.

The creditors are therefore requested to attend the said meeting, by themselves or their doers, for the above purpose, and to bring their grounds of debt, with oaths on the verity thereof, at least by such of them as cannot attend personally, in terms of the statute of the 23d of his present Majesty.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THURSDAY, May 4.

FINANCE.

THE order of the day was read, for taking into consideration the report of the Committee on the bill for appropriating one million annually to the discharge of the National Debt; and the question being put, that he report be now received,

Mr Sheridan rose to state to the House the reasons on which he was induced to oppose the present question. Notwithstanding the pain which he must feel, in bringing forward a subject which must cause sensations of anxiety and disagreeable reflections, he knew the cause to be of so much magnitude, and the object of such concern, that in producing the resolutions which he this day intended to move, he had the gratification of advancing the interests of the public, and at the same time discharging the duties of his station.

He would avoid discussing the merits of that plan which was the subject of the report now offered to the House, and he most cordially joined with any other well-wishers of his country in applauding the object it had in view, however he might disapprove of the means it recommended in order to attain it. He trusted that he should not be arraigned of endeavouring, by encouraging pique or animosity, to interrupt that harmony, or destroy that connection which former attachments might produce between the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and a noble Earl (Strathmore) late a member of this House, if he alluded to a pamphlet which was lately published by the latter.

In this work, the defects and impositions of the Minister's system were so fully exposed, as to carry conviction to the mind of any person who thought proper to read it; and, to the best of his judgment, the plan proposed by the noble Earl, among a great variety of other plans offered on the same subject, was infinitely preferable to that on which the House was now to decide. He was entirely of opinion with those who thought the Sinking Fund would never be so effectually raised as by a subscription, founded on a compromise between the public and the creditor.

But before the House proceeded to discuss which was the most advantageous mode of applying the surplus, he thought they should first consider whether they had any surplus to apply. In prosecuting this enquiry, he was far from an intention to hold out dispendent prospects to the country, or depreciate its resources. He was too firmly convinced, that however great its embarrassments, and however alarming its debt, the nation had still sufficient means, and still the most ample power, of establishing its importance, and cured with vigour, and timely means conducted with discretion.

It was not its weakness he complained of, but the mismanagement of its administration; and being perfectly convinced that nothing could contribute so much to excite the confidence and call forth the energies of this nation, as plain dealing with the public, he wished to let them know what was the real state of their situation, and inform them on what they ought to depend. To accomplish this purpose, the receipts of the revenue must be fairly laid, and the most accurate investigation should be made into the various branches of expenditure thro' which the money was conveyed, and with which it must be proportioned. This should have been the business of the Committee appointed to take into consideration the state of the revenue, and it was his intention this day to consider how far they had discharged this important duty.

For the report they had given, he did not scruple to affirm, and he trusted he should be able to prove it, was the most fallacious and imperfect that could possibly be produced. It did not contain in itself, nor had it any reference to a variety of papers, and a variety of subjects, which were indispensably necessary to ascertain the amount of the expenditure. It had in many places no average at all, and when it did take any, it was for the evident purpose of swelling the amount or diminishing the expenditure. It was not sufficient to say, that if the Minister and his Committee attempted to impose upon the public by false accounts, that fallacy must shortly be detected in the deficiency which must arise in the applications they proposed. The attention of Europe was directed to the conduct we were now pursuing; and as our neighbours, and perhaps he might as well say our enemies, were in as complete possession of our estimation, and our situation, as we were ourselves, they must be sensible of the dust which was attempted to be thrown into the eyes of the people; and the surrounding states would be either deterred from their hostilities, or confirmed in their friendship, by seeing that we had spirit, energy, and freedom of mind to meet our difficulties manfully, and look our situation in the face.

Before he replied to the matter contained in the report, he would first communicate to the House some observations which occurred to him on the constitution of the Committee; and he meant no personal insult to the members of that Committee, if he said they were the last in the world who should have been appointed to come off it. That they were the choice of the Minister, he believed was partly evident, and having in the ballot for one Committee observed a great degree of very improper influence made use of by the Treasury, it was a very natural inference to suspect similar operations from the same quarter on any other occasion. However political it might have been to do so, the Right Hon. Gentleman was not certainly discreet in selecting, particularly for this work, his own immediate friends and connections, who, knowing how much interested he was in fulfilling his promises of a surplus, and ha-

ving his exaggerated representations confirmed, could not be supposed very anxious in soliciting contradiction to that which they so much wished to be true. He could not show the impropriety of this appointment better than by adverting to the observations of the Right Hon. Gentleman, when such a Committee was moved for on the Opposition side of the House; he then turned the idea into the strongest ridicule, and objected to the three descriptions out of which they must necessarily be chosen. First, he said, to select the Committee from the friends of Administration, would not answer the purpose, and they would be likely to have a bias on their minds. And he had the same objection to its being composed by members in the Opposition. There was a third class of persons, not uniformly attached to either side of the House; but these being, in the Right Hon. Gentleman's opinion, too much unacquainted with business, would be improper persons to be charged with so important a trust. However, when the Right Hon. Gentleman grew reconciled to the idea of such a Committee, he readily forgot his former objections to those connected with Administration, and adopted the very conduct he before thought proper to censure. And, to do justice to the friendship of the Hon. Gentleman, they proved themselves worthy of his choice; for they not only took advantage of an extraordinary year as an average for future income, but knowing the merit which the Minister assumed to himself in the regulation against smuggling, they very kindly attribute the rise in the present year to the successful operation of that measure. Omitting, for a moment, to speak of the fallacious average, he would observe, that whatever credit belonged to the regulations against smuggling, belonged first to Lord John Cavendish, who originally proposed it; and, secondly, to the improvements of the Opposition, and especially of a Right Hon. Gentleman now abroad (Mr Eden) during its progress through the House. If then its advantages were so very just, the Minister of the present day had but a divided share in the merit it had to boast of. But before they ascribed to those regulations the increase which appeared in the Customs, they should have declared the several articles in which the suppression of smuggling had so excellent an operation; and by bringing the increase home to those articles, have laid a ground for their panegyric on that bill. It happened, however, unfortunately for their representations, that out of an increase of 800,000 l. only 100,000 l. was saved by the regulation against smuggling; for that was all the increase in the duties on tea, sugar, and tobacco, in which the great bulk of the increase consisted. The articles that were not liable to be smuggled, such as train oil, iron, and various other matters, amounting in the whole to near 700,000 l. There was, indeed, an increase in the 5 per cents. which could not be estimated at much, being only 5 per cent. on the diminution of smuggling in certain articles. One of the gentlemen who composed the Committee (Mr Grenville) should have been led by the example of his father, from taking one year as the average of the amount of the revenue; and the receipts of the year itself was a proof of the inadequacy of this criterion, as the average of the last quarter fell short of the income of the year by 100,000 l. comparing one quarter with another. Judging from the last quarter compared with the same quarter in any other year, the following would appear to be the case:

SURPLUS.	
In the Excise	L. 46,000
DEFICIENCY.	
Customs	190,000
Stamps	20,000
Incidents	15,000

This was the case, judging from one quarter; and equally disproportionate might be the receipt, taking the average for one year. But as there appeared on the whole year a very considerable increase in the Customs, it was the duty of the Committee, before they drew the average from that year, to consider what were the causes which conspired to produce this extraordinary rise, and whether the same circumstances were likely to occur, not only regularly, but at any future period. The commutation act had its operations in this article, but could not be considered as a perpetual and standing resource; its mischiefs and bad consequences being now so generally felt and understood, that it must undergo very essential alterations, if not wholly given up in the course of the present session. There was no person who read Mr Rous's pamphlet on the subject, but must disapprove the policy of drawing such prodigious quantities of tea from a country which scarcely took any thing from us in return. In the stamps, the report of the Committee was erroneous in stating an increase, as 20,000 l. had been taken from the old duty, and added to the sums appearing as the new, in order to produce the apparent surplus. Besides, the Committee, willing to give every merit to the new taxes, and desirous to diffuse, as it were, a kind of sympathy through all the articles of the Minister's budget, had reckoned on future increases in the same duty, the tax on pawn-brokers, which had not the smallest prospect of encreasing, and also on the tax on attorneys. The immoderate increase of about one third, which they supposed would take place on attorneys, was no otherwise accounted for than from an opinion, that they were such an honest set of fellows as to give up any evasions they might have practised, and endeavoured to enrich the revenue at the expence of their own pockets. The receipts, however, of the



glove-duty must shew with what justice the late budget was entitled to such kind and favourable attention. This tax was taken in the budget at 50,000 l. and appeared in the report to have produced only 9,000 l. He was always of opinion, that of all the taxes which were levied in this country, the old stamps were indisputably the best. And if the nation was now in a state of being able to dispense with all but its lightest and most tolerable taxes, the old stamp-duty was the last it should retain. But he was of a very different mind with respect to the late stamp-duties, which being imposed on such articles as gloves and hats, must always be liable to constant evasions; and that the disposition to evade them was so generally prevalent, need not in the least be wondered at; for considering the imposition of the shop-tax in addition to every other burthen, it was a species of cruelty, it was a degree of shop-lifting, to be guilty of taking away a stamp with a pair of gloves. To impose stamps by way of legalizing such articles as pomatum and Hungary water, was so little productive, that it was not surprising, though strictly true, that what was of more general consumption, hats and gloves, produced no greater duty than 30,000 l. though in the budget it was taken at the moderate calculation of 250,000 l.

The system of fallacious representation was so far carried on, that even in the article of waste in salt, though the Committee allowed that they had nothing to direct them, yet they took the produce for granted, and estimated it at 12,000 l. The manner in which they took the duty on post-horses, and consolidated it with stage-coaches, was not only inaccurate, but clearly fallacious. And as the post-horse duty was found to encrease in the country, they took it for granted that it must do the same in town; and, in continuation of the system, finding the duty on stage-coaches encrease in town, they related it as also encreasing in the country, and drew their average from the fallacy of both statements: Whereas the real fact was, that instead of 500,000 l. at which they estimated the future produce, it could not be fairly taken at more than 20,000 l. The report made an equal proportion between the encreased amount of the medicine-tax in town and country; whereas the fact was, that in the country there must be a very considerable deficiency, as the articles, since the late duties, are purchased here by agents, and sold only by commission in the country; so that instead of 30,000 l. if that tax produced 13,000 l. it would be the most.

Thus far the Committee proceeded without much contraction of their hopes, or setting any bounds to their expectations. The utmost scope was given to the most sanguine promises, and the year 1791, represented as the golden year, when that which was now only an average calculation, would be a fixed and determinate income. It was the period when the revenue was to come of age, and the people of this country were to enter the land of promise. It was necessary, however, before the delusion was perfect, that our disbursements should be placed on so moderate a footing, as to give effect to the surplus which at this happy period was to be produced. For this purpose, the calculations were not made from savings which had already taken place, or must necessarily do so, but every latitude of supposition taken, and averages taken from such uncertain re-estimated which must depend on the issue of a militia bill now before the House, and retrenchments to be made in the expense of calling out the militia frequently, though contrary to the express opinions of the most intelligent persons who came forward on that subject. They next reckoned on savings to be made in the ordinaries and extraordinaries of the navy, by the falling in of pensions, half pay, &c. but to make good their estimate, would require a death warrant to be signed for almost all the officers pensioned or depending on the establishment. It was of all others, perhaps, the most fallacious calculation, to reckon on savings in the department of the navy. The policy of this country was to keep pace at least with the naval power of its neighbours. The expense of doing this did not depend on averages and calculations made by a Committee, and it was not very probable that the enemies of this country would suffer it to retrieve the decay of its finances, by making any retrenchment in its naval establishments. If, indeed, we had such naval alliances as might assist us in any future contest, it might not be absurd to think of some relaxation in our naval exertions. But having now only one enemy, namely, the whole world, that sole defence on which we could with any confidence depend, should not be made the object of savings and retrenchment. On this article he was convinced they calculated very improperly, and had over-rated the saving by at least 250,000 l. In the first fallies of expectation on the subject of a surplus, some persons were sanguine enough to imagine, that it really existed, and was in the Treasury ready for appropriation. But it was now seen to rest on so visionary a foundation, that like a meteor, it only glimmered for a moment, and then vanished from the view.

At the close of the estimate there appeared an abstract founded on the calculation, or rather the speculations of the report, which regarded the receipts. And on the reverse, there was also an abstract respecting the disbursements; but instead of taking the expenditure as it would stand in the year 1791, when the surplus was to appear, the expense was calculated at what it was this year, making no allowance for the possibility of a war during the ensuing four years, and the contingency of war or other circumstances of expenditure, some of which must infallibly occur within that period. Supposing all the taxes to be as productive as the Minister wished them, it would appear that the expenses of this year would exceed the revenue of the next. At present, notwithstanding the accidental income of a debt from the East India Company, notwithstanding the reduction of the army, and the unappropriated 50,000 l. which had been intended for the fortification, and many other accidental advantages which were not to occur again, the Minister had not a shilling surplus, but experienced, on the contrary, a de-

ficiency in the revenue. What then must he expect the next and ensuing years, when deprived of these advantages? And what still rendered the prospect less flattering, he was obliged to have recourse to the million of Exchequer bills, which remained unfunded, and borrow them in order to give the appearance of a surplus. So that, admitting his own representation, his language must amount to this, "Lend me a million of your money, and I'll pay off a million of your debt." And even with this million, should he have any surplus, it would not amount to what he represented. The army establishment would in four years exceed by 400,000 l. what it was computed at. The ordnance also still remained an object of expense, for the noble Duke at the head of that department, though driven from the enlarged plan he first projected, was still determined to pursue the system, though on a smaller scale. The claims of the American loyalists were not only established in justice and humanity, but were also recognized in the votes of the House, and the report of the Committee appointed to enquire into their claims, so that their demands were not of an uncertain nature, or doubtful and discretionary in the Parliament of this country, but a certain and determined expense to which they were committed, and which in four years could not amount to less than 1,400,000 l. Mr Sheridan was then stating some articles of expense in the military establishments, but understanding from the other side of the House that he had misunderstood the particulars, he dropped the subject with this observation, that being right in so many things, he was glad to find himself mistaken in one. Previous to the year 1791, it would also be necessary to make some encrease in the establishments of the younger branches of the Royal Family, proportionate to that which had taken place in his Majesty's civil list. Prince William could not live on the pay of a Post Captain; and it was evident to any man, that his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales must shortly have some encrease of his present confined and inadequate establishment. He was almost ashamed of the smallness of his calculation of this expense, when he stated, that in four years it would amount to 200,000 l. From all this it would appear, that before the arrival of the promised surplus in 1791, we should incur a certain expense of 4,500,000 l. To make this good, there did not appear at present any resources. There were indeed some expectations formed from the appropriation of the Crown lands. But this was of a very uncertain and indeterminate nature, and could not be made use of at the discretion of the House. The consent of the Crown must be first obtained, which it was not in the power of Parliament to enforce, having, from the enormity of its national debt, been obliged to put it out of its power to stop the supplies. Much was indeed expected from that happy era, the year 1791! The laureat genius would no doubt be exerted in the celebration of the mighty blessings of that year; but it was a painful reflection to the House of Commons, that they should not live to enjoy the fruits of its own labours, but leave to a future Parliament the glorious inheritance of a clear revenue, and an unerring surplus.

These were the dreams of the Minister, in which he could not acquiesce; for instead of a surplus arising, he pointed out these certain expenses which would produce a deficiency of 4,500,000 l. which, with the two millions due to the Bank, would amount in the whole to 6,500,000 l. He did not mention this as a case of despondency, but rather as a stimulus to exertion. He wished to seize the present moment, when all were unanimous in their wishes to adopt some plan for reducing the burden that oppressed us, and not suffer the spirit and the disposition to expire, and leave future schemes of redemption to be received by the House, under the insupportable impressions of former disappointment. He was anxious that at once a permanent and solid foundation should be laid for certain redemption, and not suffer the Right Hon. Gentleman to act like a school-boy robbing an orchard, to seize with a rude hand whatever came in his way, and by tearing off both fruit and branch at the same time, not only defeat his present purpose, but also destroy all hopes of future harvest. With this view, he was now prepared to move certain resolutions which should not be got rid of by the previous question, as he would in that case move them again to-morrow.

He then read the resolutions, with an enumeration of the conclusions he drew in the course of his speech, condemning the conduct of the Committee, and asserting, that, instead of a surplus, there would appear a deficiency of 6,500,000 l. in the year 1791; and concluded with moving to postpone receiving the report.

Mr Sheridan's speech was replete with ingenuity, happily accompanied with occasional fallies of poignant wit and pleasantry; it excited the admiration of all who heard it, and it was generally agreed, that few men could have contrived to have enlivened an argument of near three hours continuance, upon one of the driest subjects possible, in such a manner as to engage and preserve the attention of the House from the first word of it to its conclusion.

Mr Grenville, in reply, and after an exordium in favour of the finance Committee, of which he was chairman, proceeded to answer the several matters alluded to by Mr Sheridan. To follow the Right Hon. Gentleman particularly through his speech, which was near an hour in the delivery, would be to recapitulate what Mr Sheridan had said, and to detail the printed report of the Committee. He accused the honourable member who preceded him with want of candour and truth in his remarks, and said he should confute every charge he had laid against the report. This, he contended, was easily done, by following the argument in its martial points, and contrasting with it the very report it meant to condemn. He accused Mr Sheridan of delaying the business now brought forward, from the 16th of March to the 4th of May, during which period of time several alarming threats were held out to the public, that the report of the Committee was on such an erroneous foundation, that it was utterly

impossible the credit of this nation could long exist. As to the inferences which Mr Sheridan had made, they were not to be supported in truth. The calculation on a supposed revenue was only to be made by averages; and notwithstanding the elegance, the wit, the pleasantry, and the laire displayed on the occasion, every intelligent man who turned to the report, and who examined the documents from whence that report was taken, must confess that the calculations were made on the most proper and the most feasible averages. The taxes, since the war, had taken such a variety of shapes, that they indeed afforded matter of speculation, of which ingenuity took the advantage; but such was the alteration of the state of the revenue at this present day from its former period, that there must be an absurdity in contrasting the data of former times with the data of this or the last year, for the purpose of establishing premises from which any just conclusion could be drawn. The maxim of the Committee was, therefore, to select such periods as were most likely to prove facts in the consequences; and it was with care and with assiduity that they executed their trust. As to the allusion made by the Hon. Gentleman to a pamphlet published under the inspection of a noble Earl (Lord Stanhope) he had only to say, that the insinuation had something in it which harboured a malicious tendency; but on that subject he should not trouble the House; he wished it might be taken into consideration, that the Hon. member drew his conclusion from one or two particular points, and not from the whole of the report, and therefore that he gave it a most unfair trial. He mentioned, in particular, the game-act; but it happened that the encrease of illegal sportsmen: it was to arise from a due collection of the revenue; nor was there in this instance one word in the report which warranted the Hon. Gentleman's assertion. The statement of the post-horse duty was alike fallacious; a part which answered the purpose of argument was taken; that which was calculated to substantiate truth, was forgotten. There was indeed a circumstance alluded to in the article in the report on medicines, where the Hon. Gentleman was perfectly right. There a fact appeared, that the calculation of the Committee was wrong in the small sum of about 15,000 l. and he very readily acknowledged the inaccuracy of the Committee in that particular. But when gentlemen turned to the particular of the malt, it could be proved that the expectations of the encrease of the duty on that and on land, was considerably in the last year more than the estimate. The average, however, was moderately taken; and he begged the Hon. Gentleman to recur to his great ability for information, and there he would find that the average on malt was not to be taken from a year of famine, no more than a calculation of houses was to be made just after a fire, such as that of Cornhill. In this duty, he begged the Right Hon. Gentleman would have recourse to document; and from them inform himself that the average from the malt and land tax, was not taken from a lucky, a fortunate, or an extra-productive period; for it was calculated on the average of 2,600,000 l. when the actual receipts in the Treasury was above 2,800,000 l. arising alone from that duty. There was a sum of 200,000 l. to be taken to the credit of the plans, not deny. Much had been said about the peace, and that the calculations of what might be, were founded upon the last and antecedent peace. This, however, was a misstatement of the truth, as was that of the idea of diminishing the navy. No such thing was in contemplation. As to what had been said about the American loyalists, the question was easily answered. There was as much done for them as could be done consistent with the interest of this kingdom; and as to the idea of supplying them by lottery, he could say that such support did not meet the good wishes of the Ministry; they equally abhorred gambling among the lower class of people as he did, and he trusted that the practice would never again be found necessary. There were other resources in this country, far more preferable, and which no doubt would be adopted; but even that mode, if no other offered, was a fair one, because it was not a compulsory tax. The claims of the loyalists could not be paid all at once, and if their demands were to be satisfied, it was best to have them complied with by means the most agreeable to the people. However, if a lottery did not meet the necessities of the day, there were many resources from waste lands and from grants which might be made fully adequate to what these people demanded.

Mr Sheridan begged to explain; and in that explanation declared and pointed out, that the reply of the Hon. Gentleman, who pretended to answer him, was a rhapsody of words, and a repetition of the report. In fact, there was nothing in it to disprove the truths alluded in the resolutions which were read to the House. His reasons, however, for rising were merely to declare, that all which the Right Hon. Gentleman had given by way of explanation was utterly wrong, and, for this reason, he misstated, and he misquoted. As to the delay, that lay entirely with the Chancellor of the Exchequer. He pledged himself, when he opened his budget, that he should, before a particular day, bring forward his measure. That particular day arrived, and the business was by that Minister deferred. These were the premises, and how was it possible, in the nature of things, that the conclusion could be drawn before such premises were established? Hence, and with great justice, the delay lay in the origin, and not in the conclusion. There was, upon the whole, this fact to go forward to the world, "that with all the ingenuity and all the amazing cleverness of the present administration, they could only boast of having, to their credit of finance, 100,000 l. out of the 800,000 l. claimed as the credit of the savings of that administration;" and he challenged Ministry, if they dare to appear in favour of falsehood, to come forward on this point. As to all the rest which the Hon. Member had alluded, it was a mere repetition of the report, and therefore had already received an answer.

Mr Brassey (who was one of the Committee) considered his character as irreproachable, and he defended of course his report. But his speech went to other matters, and not what was before the House. He entered into a state of the revenues, and declared, that he was the person who saw all the iniquitous practices, which, in a great measure, gave rise to the laws against smuggling. This he avowed to arise from a motive of patriotism alone; that he had no fordid nor interested views; but that his whole activity and advice sprung from the simple idea of serving his country. Hence it was that he found out how the India Company had been defrauded—hence it was that he observed how he made distillations had evaded duty—how merchants in vinegar, wine, spirits, and other liquors, had made ample fortunes for smugglers, and for itinerant foreign adventurers in this country—the cutters stationed to prevent smuggling, the necessity of those cutters; and that he had long laboured in the service of detecting impositions on the revenue, he laid down in a very emphatic manner; but that he received either profit or emolument, he denied. There was one particular circumstance he mentioned which deserves notice: It was the number of thirty-two officers being in an India ship, when sixteen can do the business. The salary of the sixteen is to be doubled however; but as they will be men of consequence, they will not dare to fly from their trust. He mentioned the numerous cutters which were stationed in waiting, from France, Spain, and Portugal, to receive from the seamen on board our India ships their little ventures, and the other great smuggled matters which he knew passed without a single examination; and which he said, as was completed of entering wine vaults, and seeing the iniquity practised therein, a further encrease would be made to the revenue. The Hon. Gentleman said, he had long studied how this could be secured by the suppression of smuggling; and that he had, without any emolument, taken the Chancellor of the Exchequer on his word.

The strangers were here desired to withdraw, but were let in again, Mr Sheridan having suffered the motion to go without a division. The House then resolved itself into a Committee. Mr Dempster submitted it to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, whether it was proper to proceed to re-commit a bill of so much importance after the House had been so long engaged in a fatiguing debate. Mr Pitt stated why he thought it was right to go on then. He proposed to alter a clause as it stood in the bill, and assigned his reasons at large for the alteration. The new clause enacted, that when stocks were at par the Commissioners were to come to Parliament for new powers. After some conversation the bill was gone through and the House being refused, the report was ordered to be received to-morrow.

Mr Sheridan moved his string of resolutions, all of which were negatived, excepting one only, which was agreed to, and another had the previous question moved upon it.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

FRIDAY, May 5.

READ A second time the Newfoundland Fishery Bill.

Report was made, that his Majesty had been waited on with their Address of Wednesday, relating to the minutes of the Treasury, in regard to the civil list in March 1785, and would give directions as desired. Adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FRIDAY, May 5.

WENT through in Committee with amendments, the bill for laying a duty on deal boards and batons, and that for registering ships.

Mr Burke then brought up an additional charge against Mr Hastings, containing no new matter, but referring to the former charge against him relative to the Ronillas. The only Prince of that unhappy race who had escaped, by treaty, the general extermination, cultivated, with 5000 subjects, a small extent of territory, under circumstances of greater discouragement and oppression than any man ever did before. There could, Mr Burke said, be no objection to his charge except in point of time, and he should have exhibited it before, but that it was not fully made out till yesterday.

Major Scott declared himself dissatisfied with the period of adducing the charge, but said he should give no direct opposition to the receiving it.

On this the charge was laid on the table, ordered to be printed, and referred to the Committee to consider of it.

Mr Pitt now moved, that the House resolve itself into a Committee on the Wine Trade; which being agreed to, the Speaker left the Chair, and Mr Gilbert took it.

Mr Pitt then said, that he had this day a measure to propose, which had on a former occasion been agitated with much warmth, and given up to the popular clamour. At present he made no doubt but it would be received with more moderation. He believed whatever might be the political differences in that House, and however various opinions might be on the state of finance, all would unite in the necessity of improving the revenue by every advisable measure. And indeed this disposition should be most prevalent among those who did not think so favourably as he did of the situation of this country. For whoever considered the decrease of duty on wines, owing in some degree to smuggling, and in others to adulteration, within the late years, must be convinced of the necessity of applying some remedy to the defalcation that appeared. For an average of eight years, beginning in 1737, the importation of wine was at 19,000 tons. On an average of the eight following years, it was reduced to 12,000; and in the average of the four last years, amounted only to 10,000 tons. Supposing then, that the consumption of wine was not greater than at the period first alluded to, the increase to the revenue by the measures he had to propose, would form a difference of 360,000 l. But notwithstanding

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ing the importance of the object, he would not recommend the improvement in the revenue at the expense of any portion of our freedom or constitution, if the alterations to be made could be thought subject to any imputations of that nature. The objections to Sir Robert Walpole's plan was, that it would encrease the power of the crown by the additional number of officers to be erected, and injure the public liberty, by making every man's house liable to be searched by excisemen. In the plan proposed those objections would be done away, as the regulations would require no greater addition of officers than 160, whose salaries would not amount to more than 12,000 l. The influence of the excise would also be confined to persons dealing in wine, either by wholesale or retail, and not be extended to private individuals. In respect also to the number of those, which was very small, who fold wine without having a spirit license at the same time, there could be no inconvenience in that quarter. There might, indeed, be some difficulty in arranging the article of bottles, but he thought such regulations might be devised as would obviate the difficulty. He would not trouble the Committee with any further explanation in the present stage, as wishing to afford them the most ample opportunity for discussion hereafter. Mr Pitt then moved the following resolution: "That it is the opinion of the Committee, that the present duty on wines should now cease and determine."

Mr Hammet expressed very strong disapprobation of the unconstitutional system of increasing the influence of the excise.

Mr Stanhope also spoke against the motion.

Mr Denby then declined giving any decided opposition to the bill in the present stage, but expressed himself at the same time extremely apprehensive of the bad consequence of an extension of the Excise. The Cyder bill, he observed, was no more objectionable in its principle than the present, and yet it was found necessary to be repealed. In his opinion, an addition of 260 Excise Officers are no small increase to the influence of the Crown, and the certain expense of 12,000 l. was by no means a light or trivial object. He did not know what might be the advantage of the bill, but he thought no depression of our revenue should induce us to surrender any of our liberties and of the Constitution.

Mr Fox declined opposing the motion at that time, but put in his claim to a very decided one in the future. It would appear that the tendency of the bill was injurious to our liberties; a subject on which much had been said, and on which he was desirous to hear more before a decision was formed. The pressure of taxes in this country, of which he acknowledged the necessity, and of the increase of which, he was also apprehensive, made it very much an object, in order to induce the people to acquiesce in the burdens they now sustained, that, in articles of revenue, the House should comply in a great measure with their sentiments, and sometimes with their prejudices; for which reason, he observed, it would be impolitic to have recourse to such odious and unpopular measures. The time, however, to decide was when the bill appeared, and the people had it in their power to compare its advantages and inconveniences. He was, however, the object of a constitutional head would be the strongest; as to the expense which the increase of officers might create, the decision of that would depend on examining whether by the measure as much would be paid as would render other taxes to a greater amount unnecessary.

Sir Grey Cooper, Mr Rose, and the Attorney General spoke, after which the resolution passed, and was ordered to be reported on Monday.

Mr Jenkinson then entered very fully in the subject of the Southern Whale Fishery, which he said was worthy of encouragement, and deserving the bounty applied for. The late bounty being no more than 6 l. 17 s. per cent. in the whole of the cargo, could have no very salutary operation. The idea of bounty on tonnage, he much disapproved, as it was a support to indolence, instead of being an incentive to exertion. He then proposed the following Resolutions:

"That the following bounties be allowed to fifteen ships of Great Britain, Ireland, &c. employed in the Southern Whale Fishery, and which shall pass to the southward of the seventh degree of north latitude; that is to say, to the three vessels that shall sail between the 1st of May and the 1st of July in each year, and shall first return before the 1st of July in the following year, with the greatest quantity of oil, blubber, or head-matter, not less than 20 tons, a bounty of 500 l. each.

"To the three vessels that shall return with the greatest quantity of such oil, blubber, or head-matter, a bounty of 400 l. each.

"To the three next vessels that shall return with the greatest quantity of such oil, blubber, or head-matter, a bounty of 300 l.

"To the three next vessels that shall return with the next greatest quantity of such oil, blubber, or head-matter, a bounty of 200 l.

"And to the three next vessels that shall return with the next greatest quantity of such oil, blubber, or head-matter, a bounty of 100 l. each."

Resolved,

"That the following bounties be allowed to five ships employed in the Southern Whale Fishery, and which shall pass to the southward of 36 degrees of north latitude, that is to say,

"To the vessel which shall sail between the 1st of May, to the first of July in each year, and shall arrive in 18 months, and not more than 28 months, with the greatest quantity of oil, blubber, or head-matter, a bounty of 700 l.

"To the vessel that shall arrive with the next greatest quantity, 600 l.

"To the vessel that shall arrive with the next greatest quantity, 500 l.

"To the vessel that shall arrive with the next greatest quantity, 400 l.

"And to the vessel that shall arrive with the next greatest quantity, 300 l.

"That all oil, blubber, head-matter, whale fins, and skins, be allowed to be imported, duty

free, caught and taken by his Majesty's subjects. To be reported on Monday.

The report of the National Debt bill to be considered on Monday.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE, May 6.

At the Court at St James's, the 5th day of May, PRESENT.

The KING's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

HIS Majesty having been pleased to appoint Sir Guy Carleton, K. B. to be Captain-General and Governor in Chief of the provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, with their dependencies, in America, he this day took the oaths appointed to be taken by the Governors of his Majesty's plantations.

Stockholm, March 28.

The King of Sweden has issued his proclamation and circular letters to all the States of the realm to meet in the Diet, which is to be held at Stockholm on the first of May next.

War-Office, May 6. 1786.

4th Regiment of dragoons, Cornet John Kirkby is appointed to be Lieutenant, vice Edmund Probyn. Thomas Woolaston White, Gent. to be Cornet, vice John Kirkby.

16th Regiment of light dragoons, George Anson, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Henry Harcourt.

3d Regiment of foot guards, Captain Lieutenant David Cunningham, from the half-pay of the late 93th regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice William Rowley.

60th Regiment of foot, Lieutenant Robert Mackworth, from the 9th regiment of foot, to be Lieutenant, vice F. P. Fatio.

Lieutenant Colonel Philip Fall to be Captain of an independent company of invalids at Jersey, vice Charles Long.

Commission signed by his Majesty for the Army in Ireland.

12th Regiment of dragoon, Captain John B. Roberts, from the 63d foot, to be Captain, vice Gordon, exchanged.

Commissions signed by his Majesty for the Army in Ireland, dated April 3. 1786.

2d Horse, Adjutant Samuel Corbet to be Cornet, vice Edward Taylor.

5th Dragoons, Mr Edward Witherington to be Cornet, vice Thomas Fleming, by purchase.

14th Dragoons, Cornet Abraham Creighton to be Lieutenant, vice Averell Luckey. Mr William Gore to be Cornet, vice Creighton.

17th Dragoons, Mr William Wells to be Cornet, vice Robert Foulkes Currie.

16th Foot, Lieutenant Hugh Wallace, from the British half-pay of the 16th foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Patrick Finnegan, who exchanges. Mr Edward Eyre White to be Ensign, vice John Little.

24th Foot, Mr Edward McDonnell to be Ensign, vice John B. Hollings, by purchase.

45th Foot, Mr Robert Browne to be Ensign, vice Christopher Darling, by purchase.

47th Foot, Lieutenant William Corfield to be Captain, vice Thomas Gamble, who retires. Ensign John Fox Caruthers to be Lieutenant, vice Corfield. Mr Stephen Mahon to be Ensign, vice Caruthers. Reverend Charles West to be Chaplain, vice Irvine Whitby, who retires.

6th Foot, Captain-Lieutenant George Legard to be Adjutant, vice James Burton.

LLOYD'S LIST, May 5.

THE Holcombe, Batson, from Liverpool to Greenland, is returned with the loss of her rudder.

The Seville Packet, Dove, from Liverpool to Cadiz, is stranded near St Mary's.

Captain Dykes, of the Atlas, arrived at Cork from Maryland, fell in with the Four Brothers, Miller, from Honduras, on the 12th inst. on the 12th inst. lost duras, on the main masts, rigging, sails, &c. was then getting up jury masts; Captain Dykes supplied her with what ropes, blocks, &c. he had to spare, and put a man on board her as a pilot.

Captain Petticrew, of the Ranger, arrived at Dover from Jamaica, on the 6th ult. lat. 37. long. 53. spoke the Fouyn, Graham, from Liverpool to New York, all well. On the 20th ditto, spoke the London, Batson, from London to Quebec, lat. 47. 49. long. 18 all well.

LONDON, May 6.

The House of Commons yesterday, in a Committee to consider of the duties now payable on WINES,

"Resolved,

"That the duties payable upon the importation of all Wines do cease.

"That in lieu thereof an inland duty of 35 l. 14 s. per ton, be imposed on all French Wines, and an inland duty of 17 l. 17 s. per ton, be imposed on all other Wines imported into this kingdom."—To be reported on Monday.

Yesterday the Countess Fitzwilliam was safely delivered of a son and heir, at his Lordship's house in Grosvenor Square.

We can with much pleasure inform the public, and pronounced by the physicians to be out of danger.

Lord Mansfield is perhaps the most astonishing instance of longevity that can be produced. There are many others who have lived longer, and who are now older than he, and preserved such faculties as they had got; but where shall we find one like him, whose mind preserves its greatness, its vigour, and its unbounded knowledge in such perfection? There is no such character now living.

In the above instance there is something which cannot be reduced to the fixed and settled rules of medical temperance—His Lordship never was a water-drinker—And of the old water-drinkers of the age, it will be hard to find one of his powers.

Lord Beaulieu is appointed High Steward of Windsor in the room of the Duke of St Alban's.

It is intended to provide for the American Loyalists by allowing them a certain quantity of the crown lands in proportion to each individual's claim; and as this country is bound in honour to provide for the wants of those unfortunate people, many of whom are reduced from affluence to beggary, it cannot be done in a less burthensome manner to the public, or more to the satisfaction of the sufferers, than by the above mode.

The Swallow packet is returned to Portsmouth with Earl Cornwallis and his suite on board, after beating about the life of Wight some days, by contrary winds, which proved rather a fortunate circumstance, as Government had sent out a cutter with fresh dispatches, and they fell in with the Swallow on her return. The Swallow has now received orders to wait at Portsmouth till Mr Dundas's bill, at present pending in Parliament, is passed.

The Thornton, Gleadats, from Lisbon, arrived in the Downs (bound to Petersburg) spoke with the Royal Bishop, Mears, from London to China,

on the 24th of April, in lat. 42. 10. Long. 11. 53. all well.

Extract of a letter from Madras, Sept. 7.

A Bombay cruiser has found on one of the Moldavia Islands part of the wreck of the Cato, her anchors, and a full dressed coat of the unfortunate Admiral's—His fate is not known."

PRICE OF STOCKS, MAY 6.

Bank Stock, —

5 per cent. Ann. 106½ a ½

4 per cent. Ann. 1777, 87½

a 88.

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2886, 2887, 2888, 2889, 2890, 2891, 2892, 2893, 2894, 2895, 2896, 2897, 2898, 2899, 2900, 2901, 2902, 2903, 2904, 2905, 2906, 2907, 2908, 2909, 2910, 2911, 2912, 2913, 2914, 2915, 2916, 2917, 2918, 2919, 2920, 2921, 2922, 2923, 2924, 2925, 2926, 2927, 2928, 2929, 2930, 2931, 2932, 2933, 2934, 2935, 2936, 2937, 2938, 2939, 2940, 2941, 2942, 2943, 2944, 2945, 2946, 2947, 2948, 2949, 2950, 2951, 2952, 2953, 2954, 2955, 2956, 2957, 2958, 2959, 2960, 2961, 2962, 2963, 2964, 2965, 2966, 2967, 2968, 2969, 2970, 2971, 2972, 2973, 2974, 2975, 2976, 2977, 2978, 2979, 2980, 2981, 2982, 2983, 2984, 2985, 2986, 2987, 2988, 2989, 2990, 2991, 2992, 2993, 2994, 2995, 2996, 2997, 2998, 2999, 3000, 3001, 3002, 3003, 3004, 3005, 3006, 3007, 3008, 3009, 3010, 3011, 3012, 3013, 3014, 3015, 3016, 3017, 3018, 3019, 3020, 3021, 3022, 3023, 3024, 3025, 3026, 3027, 3028, 3029, 3030, 3031, 3032, 3033, 3034, 3035, 3036, 3037, 3038, 3039, 3040, 3041, 3042, 3043, 3044, 3045, 3046, 3047, 3048, 3049, 3050, 3051, 3052, 3053, 3054, 3055, 3056, 3057, 3058, 3059, 3060, 3061, 3062, 3063, 3064, 3065, 3066, 3067, 3068, 3069, 3070, 3071, 3072, 3073, 3074, 3075, 3076, 3077, 3078, 3079, 3080, 3081, 3082, 3083, 3084, 3085, 3086, 3087, 3088, 3089, 3090, 3091, 3092, 3093, 3094, 3095, 3096, 3097, 3098, 3099, 3100, 3101, 3102, 3103, 3104, 3105, 3106, 3107, 3108, 3109, 3110, 3111, 3112, 3113, 3114, 3115, 3116, 3117, 3118, 3119, 3120, 3121, 3122, 3123, 3124, 3125, 3126, 3127, 3128, 3129, 3130, 3131, 3132, 3133, 3134, 3135, 3136, 3137, 3138, 3139, 3140, 3141, 3142, 3143, 3144, 3145, 3146, 3147, 3148, 3149, 3150, 3151, 3152, 3153, 3154, 3155, 3156, 3157, 3158, 3159, 3160, 3161, 3162, 3163, 3164, 3165, 3166, 3167, 3168, 3169, 3170, 3171, 3172, 3173, 3174, 3175, 3176, 3177, 3178, 3179, 3180, 3181, 3182, 3183, 3184, 3185, 3186, 3187, 3188, 3189, 3190, 3191, 3192, 3193, 3194, 3195, 3196, 3197, 3198, 3199, 3200, 3201, 3202, 3203, 3204, 3205, 3206, 3207, 3208, 3209, 3210, 3211, 3212, 3213, 3214, 3215, 3216, 3217, 3218, 3219, 3220, 3221, 3222, 3223, 3224, 3225, 3226, 3227, 3228, 3229, 3230, 3231, 3232, 3

JUDICIAL SALE OF LANDS In the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright.

TO be SOLD within the Parliament or New Session House of Edinburgh, on Thursday the 29th day of June 1786, between the hours of five and six in the afternoon.

The Lands of LITTLE COCKLICK, with the pertinents, lying in the parish of Urr, and Stewartry of Kirkcudbright.

The free proven rent, after deduction of minister's stipend and schoolmaster's salary, is 261. 18s. 8d. and the proven value, at twenty-three years purchase of that rent (which is to be the upset price), is 6191. 10s. 3d. Sterling.

The lands hold blench of the Crown, and are situated near the great military road leading from Dumfries to Port Patrick, at the distance of about ten miles from the town of Dumfries.

The articles of roup and title-deeds are to be seen in the office of Alexander Stevenson, depute-clerk of Session; and persons wanting further information may apply to Hugh Corrie, writer to the signet, agent in the sale.

Robert Smith at Auchencroch, the factor, will show the lands.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Tuesday, the 13th day of June 1786, between the hours of five and six afternoon.

Four Inclosures, consisting of about 26 acres, pleasantly situated on the banks of the Tweed, within a quarter of a mile of Kelfo, the property of the deceased Dr Charles Jackson, of a rich well cultivated soil, commanding an agreeable view of the town, the river, and the adjacent country.

Upon the premises is a commodious house, barn, stable, and garden, in which there is a small hot-house, well stocked with grapes, peaches, &c. all in good order; and, from its vicinity to a good market town, and a desirable neighbourhood, is attended with numberless advantages for the residence of a small family.

Also may be had, The remainder of the lease of a farm, containing 42 acres, about half a mile distant from the above, on the road to Berwick, all inclosed, and lately improved.

For particulars apply to Mr Thomas Potts writer in Kelfo, or to Mr Stewart Moodie writer in Edinburgh.

Judicial Sale of Lands In the Counties of Sutherland and Caithness.

TO be SOLD within the Parliament or New Session House of Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 5th day of July 1786, either together or separately, as purchasers shall incline.

The Lands and Estates of SKIBO and LANGWELL, belonging to WILLIAM GRAY of Hibernia, late Provost of the City of Edinburgh.

RENT OF SKIBO.	STERLING.
Money rent, L. 282 10 5	3-12ths
399 eggs, at 1d.	
per dozen, L. 0 2 0	6-12ths
30 hens, at 3d. each, 0 7 6	
23 chickens, at 1d.	
each, 0 1 7	6-12ths
3 stones tallow, at 8s.	
per stone, 0 16 0	
204 bolls 2 firlets and 3 lippies victual, at 10s. per boll, 203 5 5	7-12ths

Amount of gross yearly rent, L. 486 3 0

For tithes, to which the proprietor has no right, L. 85 14 0

Free-duty payable to the family of Sutherland, 3 11 1

Schoolmaster's salary 3 11 9

Free rent of the stock, L. 391 6 1

The said free rent being valued by the Court at twenty two years purchase, amounts to L. 8608 15 0

Deduction for tithes as above, L. 85 14 0

Out of which to be deducted stipend payable to ministers, 34 1 9

Remains of freehold, 51 12 3

This freehold is valued at five years purchase, and amounts to 258 1 5

Total price set upon the lands and tithes, L. 8866 6 5

Which will be the upset price of these lands, if sold separately.

RENT OF LANGWELL.	STERLING.
Money rent, L. 223 13 0	8-12ths
12 hatters at 3d. each, 0 3 0	
1 wintering, 0 1 14	12ths
214 widders, at 5s. each, 5 7 6	
40 lambs, at 2s. each, 4 0 0	
216 hens, at 3d. each, 4 9 0	
84 dozen eggs, at 1d. 10-12ths per dozen, 0 12 10	
4 10-12ths feet peats, at 1s. 8d. per foot, 9 8 6	12ths
31 bolls 1 firlet 3 pecks and 2 lippies victual, at 10s. per boll, 15 14 8	3-12ths
Schoolmaster's salary, payable by the tenant, 0 0 4	6-12ths
Vicarage payable by ditto, 1 3 7	4-12ths

Amount of gross yearly rent, L. 255 14 10

For tithes to which the proprietor has no right, L. 45 14 11

Free-duty, 3 15 6

Schoolmaster's salary, 0 11 11

Free rent of stock, L. 206 12 5

The said free rent being valued by the Court at twenty-three years purchase, amounts to L. 4752 5 8

Deductions for tithes as above, L. 45 14 11

Out of which to be deducted stipend payable to ministers, 13 3 11

Remains of freehold, L. 32 11 0

This freehold is valued at five years purchase, and amounts to 162 15 3

Total price set upon the lands and tithes of Langwell, L. 4915 1 0

Which will be the upset price of these lands, if sold separately.

But, if both estates are sold together, the upset-price of the whole will be L. 13781 7 6

The estate of Skibo, as surveyed, contains 3946 acres 3 rods and 8 fells Scots measure, exclusive of three Highland sheallings, or graings, of good pasture, and a considerable extent of muir or heath pasture, partly common, partly exclusive property, which has not been surveyed, and lands valued in the cess-books at 948 l. 17 s. 8 d. Scots.

The greatest part of the lands is erected into one entire free barony, called the Barony of Skibo. And there is payable out of the lands holden of the Crown feu-duty to the amount of 47 l. 19 s. 8 d. But as the proprietor has liberty to retain these feu-duties for repairing and preserving the Cattle of Skibo, there is no deduction made upon that account. The

remainder of the estate, also the Ferry of Portmaculture, or Meikle Ferry, is held of the Earl of Sutherland, for payment of 100 merks Scots of feu-duty yearly. The lands in general lie in a warm convenient situation to the north of and contiguous to the Frith of Tain or Dornock, and are very improvable at a small expense. There is plenty of free-stone quarries in the lands, fit for building and making fences; and an inexhaustible quantity of sea-shells fit for manure, upon the shores adjacent to part of the lands.

There is a great deal of natural growing wood, consisting of birch, oak, and alder, which, for most part, would turn to good account, if inclosed and preserved. There are also a good deal of planted wood, consisting of Scots pines or fir, ash, oak, beech, elm, planes, roan or mountain ash, and some foreign firs, all in a thriving condition.

There is a good salmon-fishing adjacent to part of the lands, and a small river runs into a bay from the frith, near the manfion-house, in which there is plenty of sea and river trout; also salmon and flounders in the usual seasons. The estate abounds with almost all kinds of game.

The gardens and mains, or farm of Skibo, formerly occupied by the Bishops of Caithness and Sutherland, and where they had their country seats, consisting of 319 acres 1 rood and 1 fall, exclusive of the belts of planting and other wood plantations, are mostly of a very rich deep soil. The gardens are of remarkable good lands, lie in a very warm situation hanging to the south, and are well stored with fruit trees of the best kinds. The farm is all inclosed, and mostly subdivided in small inclosures, surrounded with belts of planting, hedges, and hedge-rows.

There is a convenient manfion-house on the estate, a large pigeon house, and proper office-houses. It lies about three miles from the town of Dornock, is pleasantly situated on a gentle ascent from the Frith of Dornock, and commands a most agreeable prospect of that frith and country adjacent; and there is a bay or outlet from the frith, which contributes much to the pleasure of the situation and prospect.

The situation of the lands of Langwell is remarkably beautiful, romantic, and convenient. They extend above seven miles along the sea-coast from the Ord of Caithness westward, and reach many miles from the sea up the country, along the banks of the waters of Langwell and Berrydale, which run through friths of the same names, and fall in together at B. rrydale, not many hundred yards from the sea. The friths are equally beautiful and commodious, having hills on all sides covered with wood, and the valleys affording arable and natural hay, and good grais for milk cows. Beyond these there is a very extensive tract of muir and hill grounds, which yield excellent pasture for yield cattle, and which, though wide, are distinctly bounded. No estate can be better adapted for black cattle and sheep, as well on account of the shelter which the hills and woods afford, as the extent and quality of the pasture. The cattle feed on these grounds in all seasons of the year, without being hurt by the weather; whence they become so hardy, that no cattle from the Highlands of Scotland are more acceptable to drovers than those from this estate.

The manfion-house of Langwell is particularly well situated, at half a mile's distance from the sea, upon the declivity of a hill fronting the south, and almost surrounded by a bank ever green with wood. Nor is its situation more pleasing to the eye than it is commodious for living. From one hand there is a constant supply of almost all kinds of fish and, on every quarter, the greatest plenty and variety of game, such as deer, roe, black cock, and all kinds of heath fowls.

There is a salmon-fishing on the water of Berrydale, which may be managed so as to yield a very considerable yearly revenue, being capable of improvement.

The woods presently upon the ground are mostly all of natural growth; but there is great room for planting, and stones in abundance for inclosing; and a little attention to the woods already upon the lands would make them of considerable benefit to the proprietor, as they are situated in a country where timber is very scarce. The whole lands (excepting the six-farthing land of Oldbie, holding of a subject, and the small feu-duty) are holden of the Crown, and entitle the proprietor to the election of a member of Parliament for the shire.

The articles of roup to be seen in the hands of Alexander Stevenson, depute-clerk of session; and schemes of the rental and proven value to be had of John Ruffel, clerk to the signet, agent in the sale.

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SALE OF LANDS AND FEU DUTIES, In the Counties of Edinburgh and Roxburgh.

TO BE SOLD.
THE LANDS AND BARONY OF NEWTON, lying in the parish of Bedrule.

This estate is pleasantly situated upon the banks of the river Teviot within a few miles of Jedburgh, Kelfo, and Hawick, all good market towns. The great road from Berwick to Carlisle runs through it. The soil is remarkably good and very improvable; and there is limestone in the grounds, and plenty of marl in the neighbourhood.

This estate contains about 740 acres, Scotch measure; holds blench of the Crown; stands valued in the cess-books of the county at 833 l. 1 s. 8 d. and there is upon it a great number of fine old trees of considerable value, some natural wood, delightful situations for a manfion-house, and good quarries at a very little distance.

The Lands of MUIRHOUSE-LAW, lying in the parish of Maxton.

These lands, which contain upwards of 660 Scotch acres, hold feu of the Crown, and are valued in the cess-books of the county at 733 l. 6 s. 8 d.; are situated upon the great road from Edinburgh to Newcastle by Jedburgh, which runs along the west side of them; and are within a few miles of Jedburgh, Kelfo, Hawick, and Melrose. They are very improvable, and in the neighbourhood of plenty of marl.

The Lands of HOISLAW-HILL, FALSIDE, and PLACE-GRADEN, lying in the parish of Linton.

This estate lies within a few miles of Kelfo, upon the west side of the great road from Edinburgh to Newcastle by Kelfo; contains 800 acres, Scotch measure or thereby; holds blench of the Marquis of Lothian; and is valued in the cess-books of the county at 861 l. 13 s. 4 d. The soil is good and very improvable, and there is plenty of coal and lime in the neighbourhood.

The Lands of NETHER CHAITTO and EDDLES-CLEUGH, lying in the parish of Hoaniam.

These lands contain 970 Scotch acres or thereby, all excellent sheep ground; hold blench of the Crown, and stand valued in the cess-books of the county at 1144 l. 12 s.

The Lands of LONGLEE and GILLISTONGUES, lying within the parish of Jedburgh.

This farm holds feu of the family of Douglas, consists of about 400 acres Scotch measure; is situated upon the water of Jed, within two miles of Jedburgh; the great road from Edinburgh to Newcastle by Jedburgh runs through it; the soil is very good both for tillage and pasture; and there is upon it some fine old trees, and thriving natural wood of considerable value.

The Lands of LAVOROCKHALL or LARKHALL, lying in the immediate vicinage of Jedburgh; with sundry acres to a considerable extent in the fields of Jedburgh, all holding of the Marquis of Lothian.

N. B. The whole of the above lands lie in the county of Roxburgh.

THE SUPERIORITY of certain parts of the Lands of Pittendreich or Pendreich, lying in the parish of Lallwade and county of Edinburgh, with the Feu-duties payable furth thereof, amounting to 60 l. 1 s. 8 d. Sterling in money, 46 bolls of wheat, and 46 bolls of barley.

The progress of writs, plans, and measurements of the grounds, with the rentals, and current leases, are to be seen in the hands of Patrick Kerr writer to the signet, to whom application may be made for further information. The present tenants and baron officers will show the grounds.

Sale of Lands in Perthshire.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Thursday the 13th July 1786, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon.

The Lands and Barony of GORTHIE, and Lands of TULCHAN, with the teinds and pertinents thereof, lying within the parish of Foulis and Sheriffdom of Perth. The free rental, after deduction of the minister's stipend and school-salary, is 921 l. 14 s. 8 d. Sterling. These lands hold blench of the Crown, and are valued in the cess-books of the county at 1550 l. Scots.

Also, the Lands of BRACO, DEANSKIER, GANNOCHAN, DUNSE, and EASTER DRUMAWHANCE, with the teinds and pertinents thereof, and the duty of eight bolls of meal payable out of the lands of Middle Drumawhance.

Also, the Town and Lands of DUNDUFF, with the teinds heaves thereof, all lying in the parish of Muthil, and Sheriffdom forefald.

The free rental of these lands, after deduction of feu-duty, minister's stipend, and school-salary, is 438 l. 10 s. 7 d. 11-12ths Sterling.

The Lands of Dunduff hold blench of Mr Drummond of Pitkelary; and all of the other lands in the parish of Muthil hold feu of the Duke of Montrose.

The articles of roup, title-deeds, and rentals of the several lands, may be seen in the hands of Hugh Corrie writer to the signet, to whom any person willing to purchase by private bargain may apply; and the lands, with the plans and measurements thereof, will be shown by the overseer at Gorthie, and Braco Cattle.

Sale of the Lands of Killylung, &c.

TO be SOLD by voluntary roup, within the King's Arms Tavern, Dumfries, on Wednesday the 31st day of May 1786, between the hours of four and five afternoon.

The Two-merk Land and Half-merk Land of KILLYLUNG, called MID KILLYLUNG, and the Three-merk Land of NETHER KILLYLUNG, with the pertinents, comprehending Sandbed, and teinds of the said lands, lying within the barony and parish of Holywood, and Sheriffdom of Dumfries.

The yearly rent is 214 l. on leases which expire, as to Mid Killylung, at Whitfunday 1787; and as to Nether Killylung, at Whitfunday 1788, out of which rent the proprietor pays the land-tax, 11 s. 11 d. of feu-duty, and 1 l. 16 s. 8 d. of tipend.

The lands are pleasantly situated on the river Nith, three miles above the town of Dumfries, where there are delightful situations for a gentleman's house. The teinds are valued: If no person appears to purchase the whole lands, they will be exposed in two or more lots, as persons intending to offer may incline.

The lands lie convenient for improving, are near a good market, and are all well inclosed and subdivided, partly with belts of planting, and some parts with stone dykes, and are plentifully supplied with excellent water.—The soils are generally very good, and some are of the richest and best quality.

The articles of roup and title-deeds may be seen in the hands of Hugh Corrie, writer to the signet, Edinburgh; and a copy of the articles, with an inventory of the title-deeds in the hands of Commissary Goldie at Dumfries; to either of whom persons wanting further information, or wishing to make a private bargain may apply.

ARGYLE-SHIRE.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, in the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Thursday the 13th of July 1786, between the hours of five and six.

LOT 1.
The two-merk land of Bechar, the four-merk land of Beachmannan, Achaglas, the two-merk land of Clachaig, with the mill thereof, all lying within the parish of Killean, lordship of Kintyre, and shire of Argyle, extending to 183 l. 3 d. Sterling of yearly free rent. The high road from Inverary to Campbeltown passes through these lands. They hold of the Crown, and give two qualifications to vote for a Member of Parliament. Upset price to be 4000 l.

The Lands of Achachark and Garvachy, lying within the parish of Campbeltown and Sheriffdom of Argyle. These lands consist of about 293 acres, mostly arable; lie within a mile of a lime quarry, at the same distance from the colliery of Drumclummon, and within three miles of the burgh of Campbeltown, and extend to 103 l. 1 s. 5 d. of free rent. Upset price to be 2100 l.

The title-deeds, articles of roup, rentals, and current leases, are to be seen in the hands of James Ferrier writer to the signet, Edinburgh.

TO be SOLD by Private Bargain,
THE Lands and Estate of MONTGOMERISTON, lying in the parish of Kirkmichael, and shire of Ayr, which are pleasantly situated upon the water of Doon, within four or five miles of the town of Ayr, to which there is an easy access by a turnpike road.

This estate is presently under lease to four substantial tenants, at the yearly rent of 336 l. 8 s. The legal deductions from which amount to 61 l. 13 s. 3 d.

There is plenty of marl in these grounds, and at present the appearance of a good limestone quarry. And as the tenants are by their leases under proper restrictions, with regard to the management of their farms, a considerable rise may be expected, upon the expiry of the current leases.

The teinds are valued by an old decret of valuation, and almost exhausted by the stipend.

There is a remarkable thriving wood upon this estate, which produced at last cutting, which began about nine or ten years ago, about 1000 l. Sterling. The woods have since that time been properly fenced and attended to.

The estate holds of the Crown, and affords a freehold qualification in the county of Ayr.

Any person willing to purchase, or to be informed of other particulars, may apply to the proprietor at Sundrum, near Ayr, or to Francis and John Andersons writers to the signet, Edinburgh.

Lands, House, Garden, &c. In Stirlingshire.

TO be SOLD by Private Bargain,
THE Lands of WESTER LIVILANDS, MEADOWLANDS, CHAPELCROFT, and BIZETLAND, lying in the parish of St Ninian's, and shire of Stirling.

The lands consist of about seventy Scots acres, partly carle, and partly dryfield, all inclosed and subdivided, and of very fine soil. Livilands holds of the Crown, and is valued in the cess-books at above 200 l. Scots. The other lands, which are of no great extent, hold of subjects superior, for payment of small feu-duties. The lands are at present all out of tack.

There is a very good manfion house on the premises, consisting of nine rooms and a kitchen, in good repair, with good offices and out houses, and a very good kitchen garden and orchard; there are also a considerable number of old trees and young planting on the lands.

The situation of the house is perhaps one of the pleasantest and most beautiful in any country, commanding a view of the windings of the River Forth, from Stirling downwards for many miles, and of the rich and fertile country on both sides of the River. It is within a quarter of a mile of the village of St Ninian's, and little more than half a mile from the town of Stirling, where there is an excellent market; and the communication with Edinburgh is rendered very commodious, as there are stage coaches six days in the week, which arrive at Stirling and Edinburgh by three o'clock each day.

For further particulars apply to Alexander Abercromby writer to the signet, or John McGibbon, town clerk of Stirling.

Andrew Downie at Livilands will show the premises.

Sale of Furniture, &c.

ON Monday the 15th of May inst. at the late Mrs General Abercromby's house, George's Square, will be SOLD by auction,

A very fine Assortment of all kinds of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—That in the kitchen is mostly copper, and is strong and sizeable. In the dining-room, an elegant eight-day Clock, French make, goes true, originally cost 80 l. &c. A Table Set of China, Silver Plate, a large Silver Epergne, for salad, sweet-meats, &c. In the drawing room, a capital Mirror, &c.

The sale to begin at ten o'clock forenoon, and to continue till all be sold.—Mrs BOWIE, Auctioneer.

ALSO for sale, a COACH, with harness, &c. well fitted for a family.—Price 35 Guineas.—Repairs lately done to it cost above 40 l.

DALMUIR BLEACHFIELD.

Six miles west from Glasgow, for 1786.
EDWARD COLLINS lays down Cloth as soon as the weather permits.

The prices of bleaching are as follow, viz.
All plain Linen, yard broad or under, wrought in any reed below 1000, at 2 d. per yard;—10 and 1100, 2 1/2 d.—12 and 1300, 3 d.—14 and 1500, 3 1/2 d.—all above 1500, 4 d.—Tweelings, Diapers, 5 tinets, (not exceeding yard-broad) 3 1/2 d.—long Lawn and Cambric, 3 d.—and all above yard-broad in proportion.

Cloth is taken in at Edinburgh, by William Anderson, at his Carron Ware-house in the West bow, being the shop formerly possessed by Baile James Grant; Park by Thomas Duncan, merchant; Bathgate, by James Weir, merchant; Stirling, by William Brown, merchant; Alloa, by Matthew Brydie, merchant; Paisley, by John Weir, bookfeller; Crawford's Dyke, by Miss Edmond, merchant; Port-Glasgow, by Benjamin Robertson, merchant; Lanark, by Mrs Young; Biggar, by John Black, merchant; Ayr, by William Mitchell, merchant; Glasgow, by James Donaldson, senior; and at the Field, by Edward Collins paper-maker: At all which places receipts will be granted for the cloth. The receipt to be returned when the cloth is called for.

N. B. No cloth taken in for the above field, exceeding thirty yards in one piece. The cloth will be delivered at the aforesaid places, where it was received, all stamped and lapped. Two pence per piece charged for stamping and lapping.

Third Intimation
To the CREDITORS of WILLIAM NAIRNE, Grocer in Edinburgh.

THAT the said William Nairne, with concurrence of James Munro writer in Edinburgh, Trustee for his creditors, as authorised by a General Meeting held on the 3d current, applied to the Lords of Council and Session, by petition, for a discharge of all his debts contracted by him, previous to the 3d of March 1784, the date of the application for a sequestration of his estate, real and personal, in terms of the 12th section of the late statute, when their Lordships, on advising the same, on the 7th current, pronounced an interlocutor, appointing the application to be referred to three different times, by public advertisement, to be inserted three different times, at the distance of one month, in each of the two Edinburgh newspapers called the Caledonian Mercury and Edinburgh Evening Courant, that all parties having interest might object thereto, if they should think fit. And, upon such intimations being duly made, their Lordships declared they would resume the consideration of said petition, and proceed to determine thereupon, with or without objections.

That, agreeable to the above interlocutor of Court, this first intimation is made to all concerned.

MARCH 0. 1786.

JUDICIAL SALE OF The Lands and Estate of Cathlaw, BY ADJOURNMENT.

Upset Price further reduced.
TO be SOLD, within the Parliament or New Session House of Edinburgh, upon Thursday the 21st of June 1786, between the hours of five and six afternoon.

The Lands and Estate of CATHLAW, with outbuildings, lying within the parish of Torphichen and shire of Linlithgow.

The proven yearly rent of these lands is L. 161 19 0

And deducting the feu and teind duties, minister's stipend and schoolmaster's salary, which amount to 2 6 to 4-12ths

There remains of free rent, L. 159 13 1

The proven value of the estate was fixed at 23 years purchase of the free rent, being 3511 l. 7 s. 8-12ths of a penny, at which the estate was first exposed to sale; but upon an application to the Court, the upset price has been reduced to 19 years purchase of the free proven rent, being L. 3032 10 7

At which reduced price they are now to be exposed to sale. There is a commodious manfion-house upon the estate, with suitable office-houses, all in exceeding good repair.

The greatest part of the estate is inclosed with thriving hedges, and strips of planting. There are, besides, several other thriving plantations upon the estate.

The title-deeds and articles, and conditions of sale, may be seen in the hands of Mr John Callender depute-clerk of session; and further information will be got by applying to Francis and John Andersons, writers to the signet.

For Potomack River, Maryland, and Virginia,
And will deliver goods at Hampton Road, for any of the other rivers, if encouraging freight offers.

THE BRIG,
WILLIAM & MARY,
CAPTAIN DODD,
Now ready to receive goods at Port Glasgow, and will be clear to sail against the 1st June. She is about 230 tons burthen, three years old, British built, and has good accommodation for passengers.

For freight or passage, apply to Findlay, Hopkirk, and Company, Glasgow; or the Captain on board the ship at Port Glasgow.

FOR PETERSBURG, VIRGINIA.
To load at Port-Glasgow and discharge at ————
But may be engaged to deliver goods at Hampton, or any part of James's River.

THE Brig HELENA, Hugh Duff, Master, of 240 Hhds, will be ready to take on board goods the 25th May, and will sail early in June, if not detained on account of freight.—Also, The Brig HOPE, James Stewart,